Secured Control of

Utah Copper.

PAYS COMPLIMENT TO

SOCIALISTS PUT TICKET IN FIELD

James A. Smith for Congress, and E. S. Lund for Supreme Bench.

CONVENTION ALSO ADOPTS PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

decided unanimously to "ent some ice" in the coming state election.

Twenty-eight delegates were present from Salt Lake, Weber, Tocole, Utah, Emery, Wasatch and Uintah counties. The morning session was called to order at 11 o'clock and W. J. Morton was elected chairman of the convention. The curire forenon session was taken up in the election of committees on resolutions, platform, etc.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock and following the reports of the committees on platform and resolutions, the convention proceeded to ballot for a nominee for representa-

the committees on platform and resolutions, the convention proceeded to ballot for a nominee for representative in congress, a justice of the supreme court and officers of the state organization. The results follow:

Congressman, James A. Smith; justice of the supreme court, E. S. Lund; state organizer, William Thurston Brown; state secretary, James A. Smith, Salt Lake City; state chairman, Homer P. Burt, Salt Lake City; national committeeman, F. J. Mallett, Tooele; state executive committee, Ho-Toocle; state executive committee, Ho mer P Burt, Salt Lake City; O. E. Par sons, Toocle; H. A. Saunders, Provo-Grant Syphers, Ogden; George E Watts, Salt Lake City.

May Establish Paper.

A committee of three was appointed to consider the publication of an intermountain Socialist weekly and report to the executive committee, which was given power to acr. It is likely that the paper will be called "The Utah Progress."

The convention recommended that

The convention recommended that the Socialist locals elect committees to work in conjunction with labor unions for the protection and advance of union interests. It further recommended the complete industrial organization of workers to meet the comization of workers to meet the com-plete organization of what the conven-tion termed the capitalist class. The convention also recommended to

tion termed the capitalist class.

The convention also recommended to members of the party that they support by their patronage the Commonweal Supply company, a Salt Lake City organization for supplying the necessities of life practically at cost. It was further recommended that the various locals organize women's committees to have special charge of education among women and children. Following is the state platform adopted:

The Platform.

The Platform.

The Platform.

To the People of Utah: Everywhere in America today the producing classes are feeling as never before, the burden of the increased cost of living. Never was labor so productive as now, never the supply of food products so great. And yet, the prices of the necessities of life have been steadily going up. Within less than twenty years the increase in the cost of flour, beef, butter, eggs and mutton has been from 60 to 187 per cent.

Attracting National Attention.—So widespread and acute has this situation become that the recent United States congress was forced to recognize it, and a commission was appointed to investigate it. This commission was a farce. It made no attempt to find or remove the cause, and merely declared, by strict.

gate it. This commission was a farce. It made no attempt to find or remove the cause, and merely declared by strict party vote, that the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill is not responsible.

The Cause of High Prices.—It is now becoming plain to all who read or think that the only reason why we are being forced to put higher prices for the necessities of life is because these prices are fixed by the trusts. Are you aware that less than a dozen men have almost absolute control of the money of the nutlen, that three or four men control all the iron mills and two or three others control the sugar industry; that the price of oil and beef and bread, the rates of transportation and the whole industrial life of this nation of nincty millions of people are at the disposal of a mere handful of powerful men? The time has come when a few men, by the private ownership of the trusts, can and do decide how we shall live, where we shall live, and how long we shall live.

Cost of Living.

Wages and the Cost of Living—The cost of living is largely a question of wages or income. The owners of the trusts are not affected by increased prices of food or clothing. Only wage-carers are so affected. We have hard times because wages do not keep pace with the cost of the necessities of life. While the average income of the consumer has not increased over 100 per cent in twenty years, the cost of the necessities of life has increased over 100 per cent.

What Determines Wages?—What are wages? They are the price of a commodity—labor. What determines the price of any commodity? The cost of reproducing it. What is the cost of reproducing it and that only what makes labor and the laborer a commodity and of the employment of children under the age of 16 in gainful occupations. Cost of Living.

statement and that only. What makes labor and the laborer a commodity and so decrees a bare subsistence to the work-bur class? The capitalist system under which we live. What is the capitalist system? It is the private ownership of the means of producing wealth. What is the effect of such ownership? The division of society into industrial masters and wage slaves, and uncousing warfare be-

Fign of society into industrial masters and wage slaves, and unceasing warfare between these two classes.

Today's Political Challenge.—One question, therefore, towers above all others today. Shall the government of the nation and of the several states remain, as now, an irresponsible industrial oligarchy; or shall this government everywhere be made an industrial democracy? Shall the trusts be permitted to decide what the people shall pay in order to live or shall the people shall pay in order to live or shall the people shall the trusts own the nation or shall the nation own the trusts? Shall capitalism continue and the working class remain wage slaves, limited to a bare subsistence; or shall capitalism be abolanced and every worker receive the full product of his toil?

Issues of Coming Election.

Issues of Coming Election.

The Issue of the Coming State Election.

The only important question to be dedied by your votes at the coming state lection is, shall the public powers of the tate of Utah be used for the common enefit of all the people; or shall these owers continue to be perverted for the nrichment of a few and the robbery of the many?

the many?

Political Parties and Their Meaning—A political party is always the political expression of an economic class or interest. The Republican party and the Democratic party and the American party are all political expressions of the predatory class and of perpetual wage slavery. A vote for either is a vote for increased cost of living, robbery and graft.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the entire wealth-producing the predatory of the entire wealth-producing class of the nation, of farmers and induscialist workers.

WHAT CITY COUNCIL MAY DO ON TUESDAY

Automobile Ordinance and Other Matters Will Come Up for Consideration.

There is likely to be something doin at the meeting of the city council Tucaday evening.

The automobile ordinance will be up for final passage, with some changes that few ambitious councilmen who did no Reception Is Tendered to Delegates by Rev. William
Thurston Brown.

The Socialist state convention, which held forth at the Commercial club building Sunday, placed a congressional nominee and a nominee for justice of the supreme court in the field, perfected a party campaign organization, adopted a platform of principles and decided unanimously to "cut some ice" in the coming state election.

Twenty-eight delegates were present from Sait Lake, Weber, Tooole, Utah, Emery, Wasatch and Uintah counties. The morning session was called to order at 11 o'clock and W. J. Morton was elected chairman of the convention attend the sessions of the committee of the whole put in on the measure are like-ly to propose. Mr. Lyne will try to get the city atterney's ordinance or like the chat the measure was little some time ago and was presented to the municipal laws and the police committee which have passed favorably upon it and unless the solons are affected by the torridity of the weather the measure may be passed.

The manufacturers want the recent ordinance providing for a tax of \$10 a year on each delivery wason they operate out if they will present a draft of an ordinance embodying their ideas on the subset, but it is doubtful if the new ordinance will be ready Tuesday night.

Councilman who did not the whole put in on the measure are like-ly to propose. Mr. Lyne will try to get the city attended, drafted in response to the councilman in on the measure are like-ly to propose. Mr. Lyne will try to get the city attended, drafted in response to the councilman in on the measure are like-ly to propose. Mr. Lyne will try to get the city attended, drafted in response to the councilman in the held of the whole put in on the measure are like-ly to propose. Mr. Lyne will try to get the city attended, drafted in response to the councilman in the field, per the city attended, drafted in response to the councilman in the passed favoration. This ordinance unclaimed was presented to the measure making attached, drafted in response to the ttend the sessions of the committee of

mark is to be for identification purpose the idea being to prevent losses, specially

CAREY ACT LAND OPENING.

Stone, Idaho.

Via Malad. Excursions via O. S. L., July 25, 26 and 27, limit July 30. For rates and further particulars, call city ticket office, 156 Main street.

CUT DOWN EXPENSES.

Get something ahead. Remember it's the dollar you do

not spend that does it.

Even though your salary may not seem to permit of a bank account—you can have one by cutting down expenses. This may call for some sacrifice until you have analyzed your or. til you have analyzed your ex-penditures and made a read

penditures and made a read-justment.

One of the pit-falls in nearly every business is the "general expense," "sundry expense" or "incidentals" charges. It is the catch-all for general ex-pense items and hides many leaks and wastes in the busi-When a business concern de

cides to cut down expenses the first place they look for 'unnecessary expense' is the 'incidentals' department.

UTAH SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY, 235 Main St.

Expert Kodak Finishing. Shiplers, commercial photographers 151 South pin street; second floor.

MRS. LIZZIE R. WILLIAMS

LAID AT FINAL REST

Funeral services for Mrs. Lizzie Reading Williams, who died last Wednesday even-ing, were held at the Twenty-first ward ing, were held at the Twenty-first ward chapel Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Elder B. H. Roberts and Prof. J. H. Paul were the chief speakers Miss Clarabelle Gardiner sang "Face to Face."
There were many beautiful floral offerings. A quartetle sang at the grave. The pallbearers were F. W. Little, John Horlick, J. B. Dunn, J. M. Beattle, Frank Hogeland and John Clark, Interment was in the city cemetery.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern: The partnership of Gundry & Alder is hereb dissolved. W. N. GUNDRY. dissolved. July 22, 1910.

trial workers alike. A vote for that party is a vote for the abolition of wage slavery and all forms of exploitation, and the inauguration of real democracy. Our Immediate Demands.—Reaffirming

the principles of international socialism as embodied in the last national platform of the Socialist party of the United States the Socialist party of Utah in convention he Socialist party of Utah in convention assembled July 24, 1910, submits the fol-

assembled July 24, 1910, submits the following demands:
Industrial Demands.—1. We demand an
employers' liability act, abolishing the
doctrines of fellow servant, assumed risk,
waiver, and contributory negligence, and
providing that full actual damages resuiting from the injury or death of an
employee may be recovered from the employer. ployer.

2. A lawful proper safeguard and sand

tries.
6. Prohibition of the employment of children under the age of 16 in gainful occupations.
7. Prohibition of the use of state militia, the police force and court injunctions

tia the police force and court injunctions in labor disputes.

8. Statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of workers to strike and boycott and to employ all peaceable means in fortherance of such struggles without subjecting the union funds to liability for damages to the employers.

Political Demands

Political Demands.

9. Equal pay for equal work to men and women employed by the state or any of its subdivisions.
10. That the constitutional provision for the initiative and referendum be made effective, and the right of recall be added thereto.
11. Home rule for municipalities, and express statutory power to own and oper-express statutory power to own and oper-

MOTOR SPEED

and Answers Criticisms of the New Ordinance.

SPEED FIXED BY LAW; ORDINANCE MUST CONFORM

of the Proposed Ordinance Are Invited.

Editor Tribune .- In your issue of Sun

iny, July 24, 1910, in the first column

on the 20th page, appear criticisms of a

itizen interested in the proper regulation of street truffic, sald criticisms being will probably come before the city coun-cil for passage Tuesday night in case it can be reached.

The gentleman making the criticisms

will probably come before the city council for passage Tuesday night in case it can be reached.

The gentleman making the criticisms first, says: "No provision is made in the new ordinance for the limitation of speed within the city limits, and especially within the city limits, and especially within the business district." Evidently the citizen is laboring under a misapprehension, as subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of section 30, provide for speed regulations. True, these speed regulations may not be all that we may desire, but no other speed regulatins can be prescribed for the reason that the statute regulating the speed of motor vehicles, passed at the last session of the legislature, forbids the prescribing of a lower rate of speed than is therein provided; so that the state law handicaps the city so far as the question of speed is concerned; and in order to prevent a conflict with the statute, the proposed ordinance adopts its provisions as to speed, and if any criticisms of the rate of speed prescribed can be justly made, then they should be made against the statute and not against the proposed ordinance, and the next session of the legislature should so amend or modify the existing statute that the city will not be hampered in the regulation of traffic in its streets. In this connection, it may be added that the statute also forbids the city to require a license from automobilists or to require the registering of automobiles. It will be observed that in the closely built up parts of the city, the speed is limited to one mile in four minutes. These provisions harmonize with the statute, being identically the same. The ordinance also provides that in approaching a crossing of intersecting streets the speed shall be not greater than six miles an hour. This is also the same as the statute. When the legislature emacted the motor vehicle statute it doubtless had in mind the desirability of having a law which would operate uniformly throughout all the cities, towns and villaess of the state, and that is a good thing,

You can overhaul your need-less expenses and, with slight economy, have a growing bal-ance in this bank.

Begin in a small way—but BEGIN. In the Business Heart.

At Intersections.

At Intersections.

Another criticism is, that no provision is made for the regulation of traffic at the intersections of the busiest theroughfares in the city. This is an error. Careful reading of the proposed ordinance will disclose that it contains numerous provisions for the regulation of street traffic, to say nothing of the numerous provisions contained in other ordinances already enacted.

There can be no contention on the point that "twenty, thirty and forty miles an hour is too high a speed for any vehicle to pass along the streets of Salt Lake City." It is admitted. Such speed in the thickly settled and business portions of the city is positively criminal and should subject the offender to the severest punishment. But the proposed ordinance places the maximum speed at fifteen miles an hour, at ten miles an hour in the built up portion, and to six miles an hour at crossings. This is the best the city can do, because, as before stated, the statute forbids the city pre-cribing a lower rate of speed.

When the citizen speaks of the importstated, the statute forbids the city precribing a lower rate of speed.

When the citizen speaks of the importance of the enforcement of the law, he
strikes a vital cord. It is useless to make
salutary laws if they are not to be enforced. The city has enacted many
wholesome ordinances, but there is a
conspicuous failure to enforce them. A
striking example is the bicycle ordinance.
It is probable that thousands of persons
ride their wheels on the sidewalks every
day, and only once in a while s an arrest made, and then the offender seldom receives more than a nominal fine.
And these violators are so impudent that
they often come up behind persons walking along the sidewalks and shout or
whistle for them to get off and give
them the right of way, and if the frate
citizen says anything to them concerning their violations he is often further offended by insulting language. The failure to enforce the law creates a disrespect for it. The failure to enforce some
of the ordinances may be due to the inadequacy of the police force. If this be
true, then the force should be increased.
The lives, limbs and property of the
people should not be jeopardized for lack
of a sufficient number of patrolmen. It
seems to me that there should be a
sufficient number of officers scattered
through the residence sections to give
reasonable protection.

Carefully Framed. ribing a lower rate of speed.

Carefully Framed.

Much labor has been bestowed upon the roposed ordinance, and a careful com-urison of it with the ordinances in force other cities will disclose the fact that is superior to many, and it is doubt-if it is inferior to any. Of course will no doubt be found imperfect, but hen experience discloses its imper-ctions they can be cured by amend ent. If the legislature will remove some the restrictions contained in the of the restrictions contained in the statute, the ordinance can be much im proved. The city ought to have the power to keep the maximum speed at low for motor vehicles as it does for street cars, namely, twelve miles an hour because there is more reason for making the maximum speed of motor vehicles, such as automobiles, twelve miles hicles, such as automobiles, twelve miles an hour, than there is for thus limiting street cars. The street cars are confined to a track, while the automobile is not and for that reason it is more day

and women employed by the state or any of its subdivisions.

10. That the constitutional provision for the initiative and referendum be made effective, and the right of recall be added thereto.

11. Home rule for municipalities, and express statutory power to own and operate all public service utilities.

12. The use of the union label on all public documents.

13. Free text books in all public schools, same to be printed by the state.

14. A state law fixing a minimum wage for school teachers at \$60 per month.

15. Provision for proper and sanitary housing for the people.

17. Free feeding of school children at noon hour.

18. Free and speedy administration of justice.

19. Abolition of capital punishment, as inferective, immoral and degrading.

29. The absolute freedom of press. Speech and assemblage.

O. E. PARSONS.

F. MALLET.

J. MAC LACHLAN.

WILLIAM T. BROWN.

An informal reception was rendered.

Sunday night to the delegates at the sunday night to the

In dealing with matters of such importance as the proposed ordinance, it occurs to me that it would be a good idea if every citizen who has a suggestion to make would reduce the same to writing and mail it or hand it to the city recorder to be officially referred to the chairman of the committee preparing the ordinance. It would be of great assistance to the people's servants, as in

D. C. JACKLING PIONEER TOPICS IN THE CITY DENIES MERGER AT TABERNACLE

Councilman McKinney Notes Says the Amalgamated Has Not Apostle-Senator Smoot and President Charles H. Hart the Speakers.

> PROVO MAN GIVES CHARLES U. DIGNOWITY HIS USUAL HARANGUE

Suggestions for the Betterment Mr. Jackling Further Says Mer- Proud of the Fact That His ger Is Not Under Con-Father and Mother Were sideration. Pioneers.

D. C. Jackling, vice president and general manager of the Utah Copper company, stated Sunday night that there was no truth in the special disof street traffic, said criticisms being directed to the proposed automobile ordinance upon which the committee of the whole of the clty council finished its labors has Thursday night, and which will probably come before the city council for passage Tuesday night in case it more, that inasmuch as there is no contract the proposed automobile ordinance upon which the committee of blegram from Lendon under date of iquitous tariff measure the people have ever been called upon to carry, was the principal speaker, and he has a mated Copper company had bought control of Utah Copper. He said, furthermore, that inasmuch as there is no contract the proposed automobile ordinance upon which the country the most infoisted upon the country the most inquitous tariff measure the people have
ever been called upon to carry, was
the principal speaker, and he ha
angued the congregation for forty-five
minutes on the virtues of the people have
contract the Payne-Aldrich crowd who
foisted upon the country the most inquitous tariff measure the people have
ever been called upon to carry, was
the principal speaker, and he ha
angued the congregation for forty-five
minutes on the virtues of the principal speaker, and he ha
call the principal speaker, and he ha
mated Copper. He said, furthermore, that inasmuch as there is no
Charles H. Hart, one of the seven presmore, that inasmuch as there is no truth in the buying control story that the rumor of the big country-wide cop-

per merger falls flat. with regard to the statement made by Churles U. Dignowity of Salt Lake City, in an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria, to the effect that the cable-gram "hit near the truth," Mr. Jack-ling said: "The gentleman who is purported to have given an interview in New York is not in a position to speak authoritatively of the copper sit-uation in the west. I don't think that he ever held any interests in any copnation in the west. I don't think that he ever held any interests in any cop-per property in this section that ever produced anything."

By way of cinching his statements as to the reported purchase of control in the litch Corner by the Amelonma.

in the Utah Copper by the Amalgama-ted Copper, Mr. Jackling said: "There is absolutely nothing to it, and so far as I know, there is absolutely nothing of the sort under consideration."

Engineers in District. In the New York interview, Mr. Dignowity stated that he had received information from London that arrangements virtually had been perfected for a merger of the great copper interests of the world on a basis with the control of the state of the world on a basis with the control of the state of the world on a basis with the control of the world on a basis with the control of the world on a basis with the control of the world on a basis with the control of the world on a basis with the control of the world of the world of the world on a basis with the control of the world of the world on a basis with the world of the world o per interests of the world on a basis quite similar to that which has made so signal a success of the steel trade. He is reported to have said, further, that a representative of the Utah Copper company, John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper company, and other big men in the business, were in London, and they had entered into an arrangement with the Rothschilds, the Baron Hirsch crowd and other

an arrangement with the Rothschilds, the Baron Hirsch crowd and other groups of English capitalists especially interested in copper, whereby production is to be controlled.

A well-known local stock broker stated last night that it was known among the brokerage fraternity that the Amalgamated crowd had engineers in the Bingham district who were making examinations of various copper ing examinations of various copper properties. The object of these ex-aminations has not been disclosed, but it is stated that if the Amalgamated does not get into the Utah Copper, it will attempt to get control of oher properties in the district.

BUILDING TRADES

Matter of Selecting Resort for speaker. He said he had full confidence that the Mormon people were ful-Labor Day Celebration Is Postponed.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council, in the Commercial club building, Sunday forenoon, i was decided to postpone the matter of selecting the resort at which the labor day celebration will be held. Offer were received from three resort mana gers, but it was deemed best to dela, the selection, pending further negotia

The labor day committee announced the appointment of the following sub-committees: Band—Dunsby, Hedman and Palmquist.
Sports-Mursey Maurer, Sparr, Kennedy and Wahlquist.
Parade-Martin, Greenwood, Hill, Wilkinson and Highan.
A committee of three was appointed by the Utah Labor party to confer with committees of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor and the Building Trade Council to investigate the matter of indorsing the weekly paper, proposed to be started

the weekly paper, proposed to be started by Woods & Britt. J. H. Kent, Architect. Boom 625, Newhouse building.

that way, they would have the benefit of the combined wisdom and knowledge of the community. Too often the people wait until a thing has been done be the community. Too often the people wait until a thing has been done before offering their suggestions, and then they criticise. In a municipality like Sait Lake City, every citizen should take a personal interest in the affairs of government and in the enactment of laws. It is not only their right to petition, but it is their duty. The nearer the people drift to government, the closer they come in touch with it, the better government thoy will have. The farther they drift from it, the poorer government they will have. While it is the bounden duty of those to whom the people have committed the conduct of their affairs, to perform that duty faithfully and honestly and courageously, it is also the duty of the people to inform themselves in civil, political and governmental affairs and to speak out promptly and fearlessly concerning any matter which they desire their representatives to have their views or suggestions regarding. In that way, many ministakes will be avoided, and a more enlightened and intelligent citizenship will be created. lightened and intelligent citizenship created Concerning the enforcement of the or

dianace, it would seem to be a good idea (If the present police force is not sufficient) to appoint ten, fifteen or twenty appearal policemen, upon the enactment of the ordinance, whose special duty it shall be to see that the ordinance, and all other ordinances relating to traffic in the streets, are strictly enforced. Such special officers should inform themselves thoroughly on all the provisions of such ordinances. If this is done, the people will soon be educated to an observance of the regulations, and many accidents will be prevented. Such ordinances should also be published in pamphlet form, so that drivers of every vehicle may have a copy of it and thoroughly acquaint bins self with all the provisions and regulations.

J. W. McKINNEY. J. W. McKINNEY.

Charles H. Hart, one of the seven presidents of Seventies, was the other sneaker, and the occasion was the quarterly conference of Liberty stake, Hugh J. Cannon presiding.

President Hart, in the course of his remarks, said that naturally all their minds were associated with the historic event of the 24th of July. All classes, regardless of creed, he said, might unite in doing honor to the pioneers and Pioneer day as a civic achievement and the founding of a great commonwealth. The coming of the great commonwealth. The coming of the pioneers meant the opening of the great west; they taught a new system of agriculture and advanced the civilization of the west by at least not less than a quarter of a century. As the Pilgrim pioneers found an asylum on the shores of this country from European bigotry, so the pioneers here found rest from the tribulations which they had endured for many years in the states to the east.

the states to the east.

Troubles of the Saints.

President Hart referred at length to the troubles the Saints experienced in Illinois and Missouri and said that in the latter state the war cry was that either the Saints must be externinated or driven from the state for the good of the people. "Strong men," said the speaker, "boasted of killing little children or boys and 12,000 people were driven from Missouri in an inclement season of the year, and with bleeding, shoeless feet left a trail of blood from the state of Missouri."

It was often stated, President Hart said, that the fact that the Mormons had trouble in Illinois and in Missouri showed that there was something quarrelsome in the disposition of Mormon people. "I think," said he, "the fact that the Latter-day Saints were not slave holders and were not in sym-Troubles of the Saints.

not slave holders and were not in sympathy with that system of bondage is one of the true reasons for disagree ment between the two classes." Quotes from Bancroft's History.

President Hart quoted extensively from Bancroft's history as to the honesty and integrity of the Mormons. He said that the draft of 500 men for the Mexican war was a severe test of the patriotism of the Mormon people, when they considered the fact that they were going to be exterminated by one governor and their prophet assassinated under the rule of another governor, and when they appealed to the president of the United States he said: "Your cause is just, but I cannot do anything for you. So you can understand what a test of patriotism it was for 500 men to leave their wives and families and fight the battles of their country."

Smoot Heard From. Quotes from Bancroft's History

Smoot Heard From.

filling the mission that God intended them to fulfill. They had heard re-cited that afternoon the injustices and cited that afternoon the injustices and indignaties and tribulations heaped upon them as a people. There were two sides to the question, the speaker said, the dark and the bright one, "and I here want to thank God from the bottom of my heart that I was born of a father that was a pioneer of this country. I want to thank God that the mother that gave me birth was strong enough physically, had faith enough in her God to cross those trackless plains, oulling a hand cart and walking every foot of the way, leaving along the line of march her dearest and closest kin in this earth."

Has No III Will.

The apostle said he had no ill wil no feeling of resontment for anybody. He often wondered, he said, if he had as strong a faith as had his father and his mother, and he wondered if they as a people today were performing their part of God's work as well as did their fathers and mothers. The apostle senator referred

Has No Ill Will.

as and their lathers and mothers. The apostle senator referred to a prayer offered by President John Taylar on the temple block many years ago. "In the last sixty-three years," continued the speaker, "we have increased in numbers. We are richer in the material affairs of this world. We have them block hist." been blest in our stores; we have the blessings of this life, materially speak ing, showered upon us. But have we increased in faith? I doubt it. Do we increased in faith? I doubt it. Do we have the same kind of fath? I am positive of it. But, my brethren and sisters, if anything was impressed the stronger than another by that pioneer father of mine, it was, first of all, to know God's love. That I do know. Then he impressed upon me the great principle of industry and the great principles of love of your fellow men, and I want to say to the good people and I want to say to the good peopl here today that if we carry out thos great principles in our lives we will have no animosities in our hearts. I haven't an ill will against a soul on earth. I don't want, if I give a per son a cause, to have any one have il will against me. I don't want to hav an ill will even against a dog."

How About Immortality?

The apostle-senator held that al ets is going to take place. The day is not far distant, he thought, when missionaries will be asked to testify to the real word of God and not as to the real word of God and not as they have been in the past begging and pleading for men to listen to them. The apostle said that in a fashionable church recently a preacher gave voice to the following. "Within the dim twilight of revealed spirituality troubled ones are constantly groping for the heartscase that is ever denied the traveler this side of immortality." If it is denied this side of immortality the apostle-scenator said, and there is the apostle-senator said, and there is no revelation of spirituality, "how can he figure that there shall be an im-mortality?" and ir was in those es-sentials that the Mormon people differed from all other peoples.

L. L. GODDARD SHOT

Bullet Ploughs Into Thigh, Causing a Very Painful Wound.

L. L. Goddard, of the Goddard Invest ment company, residing at 551 Thirteenth

ment company, residing at 551 Thirteenth avenue, was accidentally shot in the fleshy part of the right thigh while walking in the hills back of his residence Sunday afternoon. After the accident Mr. Goddard walked to St. Mark's hospital where he was attended by Dr. C. G. Plummer. The wound is severe though not of a serious nature.

Hearing that a bear had been shot in the hills beyond his house, Mr. Goddard purchased a 44 caliber revolver Saturday afternoon and went for a stroll in the hills Sunday afternoon. He had the revolver in the large back pocket of the overalls he was wearing at the time. Seeing a pseuliar depression in the earth he kneeled to examine it and in rising the revolver slipped out of the pocket and was discharged. The ball entered the fleshy part of the right thigh.

Mr. Goddard immediately started for St. Mark's hospital from which place Dr. Plummer was summoned. Dr. Plummer stated that in all probability Mr. Goddard to a week, but said that although the wound was painful, it was not of a serious nature.

McCoy's Stables. Carriages and light livery. Phones 81.

CHARLES W. CLAYTON LAID AT FINAL REST

Funeral services for Charles W Clayton, who died in this city Friday, were heid at the Seventeenth ward meeting house, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Bishop Frank S. Tingey and President John Henry Smith were the principal speakers. Both spoke along the same lines, telling how certain they were of a resurrection and of the confidence which they had had in Mr. Clayton. Mr. Smith especially spoke of Mr. Clayton's quiet unassuming disposition and his true manly, upright qualities.

Messrs. Christianson and Peterson assisted the Seventeenth ward choir with the music for the services. The pall-bearers were: Alma C. Clayton, Wesley C. Clayton, A. W. Clayton, W. J. Wolstenholme, W. M. McCune and J. G Hiese. Burlal was in the City cemetary.

See De Resign year an on team of

See De Rosier race an ox team at Wandamere Motordrome tonight. Special features all day. See further

announcements. NERVOUS PROSTRATION IS CAUSE OF DEATH

Joseph M. Davis died of nervous prostration, which had probably been brought on by working in the sunf at 3.45 o'clock Sunday morning. Daeth occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Careless, at 620 South Seventh East street.

Mr. Davis, who is a laborer, 45 years of age, had been ailing for about six weeks, but was not considered seriously ill and had not been confined to his bed until a few days before his death. Funeral services will be at the First ward meeting house Tuesday afternoon at 11 o'clock. Interment will be in the City cemetery.

Low Rates to the East Via Nickel Plate

Road. From Chicago to New York and re turn, \$25.50; Boston and return, \$25.60 Reduced rates to other eastern points. Liberal stopovers. Tickets on sale daily. Thirty day limit. Inquire of local agent or address C. A. Melin, D. P. A., 811 17th St., Denver, Colo.

CALIFORNIA, \$30.00 round trip to Los Angeles July 25 to 28 inclusive, via Salt Lake Route. Two through trains daily, 5 p. m., 11:50 p. m. Tickets and information, 169

Main st.

South Cottonwood to Celebrate. There will be big doings in South Cottonwood today, when the inhabitants of that locality celebrate Pioneer day for the first time. For more than a month the committee, with the aid of others, has been preparing for the event. During the committee of the event. has been preparing for the event. Dur-ing the morning a number of interesting speeches will be delivered and a musical programme will be rendered in the grove. In the afternoon a list of sports will be the main feature.

Kodak Pictures Finished. Mail your films to us. Salt Lake Photo Supply Co., 177 Main street. Ex-

Come down to cool Wandamer Big Pioneer Celebration all day. Spe cial features tonight.

Tribune-Reporter Frinting Co. 66 West Second South St. Phone 718.

"The stars incline, but do not compel." HOROSCOPE By Cosette. Monday, July 25, 1910.

Now many eyes shall be Open your words to see.

On this 205th day the Dog Days begin, with Saturn ruling varilably, partly good and partly evil, but with his power favorably affected by Jupiter and Mercury. According to astuplogical belief, Saturn in today's position is cold, limiting, restricting and binding, causing a general attitude of cold-blooded business and selfish regard for personal interests. There should be, however, a tendency to justice, though possibly of an unemotional, unsympathetic sort. Dependents and others who are placed in positions where they are subject to powerful persons will do well today to ask only no that to which they are clearly entitled. Tale bearing complaints and vexing trivialities of precedence or place should not be raised. They are likely to cause only annoyance. On this 206th day the Dog Days begin

with real merchandise, dealings tha look to mutual profit and solid industrie are free from the sinister influence an are under Jupiter in a bright and prom ising aspect.
Efforts to introduce new things are favored. Circularizing, canvassing, sell-ing and advertising should prove very

ing and advertising should prove very successful today.

The configuration of Jupiter with Mercury is held astrologically to rule beneficiently for good and sound judgment, money from written and printed things, generosity steady purpose and general success. There is also a tendency in this aspect to relieve troubles and bring new opportunities.

Brewers, distillers, bottlers, canners, preservers and others concerned in any way with these trades are under helpful omens.

way with these traces are way with these traces of the formers.

Over the household the sign is good for engagin; maids and doing anything connected with fowls.

Persons with this birth-date should hear good news from over sons during the twelvementh or gain benefits from a foreign person.

Children are born today under aspects usually good for talents, power to sway others and kind, sunny disposition.

GREEK SUSPECT WHILE OUT HUNTING CAUGHT IN ZION

Peter Maris, Alleged to Have Robbed Two Fellow-Countrymen, Is Jailed.

WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL SCENE OF THE ROBBERY

Local Authorities Will Communicate With the New York Police Monday.

After eluding the police authorities of New York City and Chicago since July 13, Peter Maris, a Greek, was arrested by Patrolmen Radke and Griffiths in Greektown Sunday night and taken to the police station, where he is being held on suspicion of being the man who on July 13 rabbed George Metaxas, a Greek, of \$800 in cash and \$3595 in securities in a room in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City. Maris is said to be an alias and the Greek was arrested by the patrolmen on a description furnished them

from New York City. George Metaxas and George Maskos, two Greeks, who had just arrived in New York City from Greece, met Maris, who fold them that he would show them the sights of the metropolis. The day was spent in visiting the various points of interest, and both Greeks told Maris that they had come to the United States for the purpose of going into business, Maris learned of the amount of money Metaxas was carrying on his person and suggested that he had better go to his room in the hotel where he would be safe.

Held Up His Countrymen.

Held Up His Countymen.

When they arrived at the hotel Maris is alleged to have drawn a revolver and to have held up both Metaxas and Maskos and to have relieved Metaxas of his securities and money. Maskos had fortunately placed his money in the bank carrier in the day. Maris is alleved to have commanded both men to remain in the room on pain of death and then to have left the room, locking the door on the outside.

and then to have left the room, locking the door on the outside.

He is said to have been accosted by an employee of the hotel in the hallway, who asked his business, and who had seen him enter the room with Meraxas and Maskos. He told the waiter that both Greeks were "greenhorns" in this country and that he was merely playing a practical joke on them. The hotel employee then paid no more attention to the Greeks locked in the room until considerable time had elapsed, expecting, as he afterwards said, that the ing, as he afterwards said, that the joker would return in time and unlock the room door. Although the room was fitted with a telephone and with call bells, neither Greeks understood their

Denies the Crime

Denies the Crime.

When Maris was arrested and taken to the station he strenuously denied that he at any time had been in any trouble and told the police that he had just come to Salt Lake City about a week ago. The police authorities claim to have conclusive evidence that Maris is the man who did the robbing in the hotel. Chief of Police Barlow will telegraph the police officials of New York today to the effect that Maris has been arrested in this city.

A private safe may be rented in the fire and hurglar-proof vaults of the Salt Lake Security and Trust Company, 32 Up. Main street, \$2.00 per year.

WORMY POPCORN FOUND BY FOOD COMMISSINER

State Food and Dairy Commissioner Willard Hansen made a rald on wormy popeorn at Liberty park Sunday afternoon and destroyed several hundred packages, which he found totally unfit for consumption by reason of their condition. The wormy corn was all "old stock," that is, corn that had been in the packages for some time. The fresh buttered popcorn being sold on the grounds was found to be up to standard in every way.

A feature of the discovery by Mr. Hansen was that one of his children had bought a package of the wormy popcorn and was eating it when the father concluded to examine it. He was astonished to find the corn literally alive with small worms. He then made the rounds of the resort and found several hundred packages in the same condition, all of which were confiscated and destroyed.

Pioneer celebration opens by salute from "Old Sow" at 11 o'clock this a. m. Special features all day and evening.

HAS BOTTLE OF BEER TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD

In The Tribune Friday morning men-tion was made that C. F. Husbands, who is an old Oregon Short Line engineer and a pioneer of Utah, had what he be-lieved was the oldest bottle of beer in Utah, receiving it as a souvenir, when in attendance at the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias in Kansas City in 1892.

not be raised. They are likely to cause only annoyance.

The best favor lies with the thoughtful and reserved today.

Persons who act on the lessons of experience in this period will move safely. Speculation, betting and anything else ependent on chance are under Saturn's alignant power.

Regular business undertakings, the same business undertakings, the same brewery as the bottle owned by Mr. Husbands, the Pabst Brewing company.

MRS, CLARISSA Difference and Mrs. Souvenir bottles of beer which were given them twenty-four and twenty-six bottles, when have souvenir bottles of beer which were given them twenty-four and twenty-six bottles, when have souvenir bottles, of the whom have souvenir bottles of beer which were given them twenty-six bottles, when have souvenir bottles, of the whom have souvenir bottles of beer which were given them twenty-four and twenty-six bottles, when they were visiting in the east. These souvenirs bottles, when they were visiting in the east. These souvenirs bottles, when they were visiting in the east. These souvenirs bottles, which they have are from the same brewery as the bottle owned by Mr. Husbands, the Pabst Brewing company.

MRS, CLARISNA Difference in this period will move safely. Comes now George Burrows, who re-

Mrs. Clarissa Pugsley, eighty-two years, and seven months of age, wido of Phillip Pugsley, died Sunday of general debility at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Parlow, 271 West Fifth North street, Mrs. Pugsley was one of the pioneer settlers of Salt Lake City and was a faithful member of the Mormon church.

Mrs. Pugsley was bern in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, on December 15, 1827. In 1851 she arrived in Salt Lake City with one of the Mormon companies that came in that year. From that year until the time of her death she had been a resident of this city. Surviving her are a son and daughter, George Pugsley and Mrs. J. S. Barlow.

The funeral services will be held Wednesday at 11 a. m. from the Barlow residence. Undertaker Joseph William Taylor in charge. Friends are invited. The Interment will be in the city cemetery.

Get a Bell Tel-phone and be in line with other progressive citizens, versal revice and reasonable rates resulted in unprecedented growth of Bell System. Ask the manager for information regarding rates and services